

THE BASSANO MAIL

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Wallace J. Smith, editor and publisher

THE NEW GRAIN ROUTE

Blame for the sinking of the Bright Pan, grain laden steamer, which struck a lee buoy in Hudson Strait and sank with a quarter of a million bushels of wheat, has been placed on the ship's officers. The judge presiding at the inquiry into the tragedy decided that insufficient watch was kept to guard against such an accident, and it probably would not have happened had a proper lookout been maintained.

The results of the investigation are hailed in some quarters as proof of the safety and practicality of the new Hudson Bay grain route.

The practicality of the route, however, depends on more than this. It depends on the amount of grain that can be handled by the Fort Churchill grain terminal during the short season the route is open for navigation; the cost of maintaining the elevator and docks; the interest charge on the tremendous sum of money the government has invested in the railway, terminal elevator, and harbor works.

The shipping season at Churchill is only some four months duration. The other eight months the railway and grain handling facilities must remain idle.

If a sufficient amount of grain is handled in these four months to pay for the running expenses, the depreciation, and the interest on the huge sum of money already spent on the building of the new grain route, then it can be said the route is practicable. Until that has been established, not in one year but over a period of years the Hudson Bay route is still on trial.

PLAN FOR SMALLER LEGISLATURE

J. H. Ross, principal of the Calgary technical high school, has outlined a plan for a new and smaller legislature for Alberta. The scheme possesses merit. It has many innovative features and if put into practice it should make for better government.

Under Mr. Ross' plan the province would be divided into five constituencies, and each constituency would elect five members, making a total of 30 members in the legislature. The cabinet would consist of six members, including the premier, one member from each constituency.

Mr. Ross suggests that thirty members is plenty for Alberta, and that six ministers could conveniently handle the business of the province. They would receive assistance from the other members of the legislature, all of whom would be on committees, thus relieving the government by the people for the people.

There is certainly a need of government reform. Sixty-three members is far too many for Alberta. Most of them are just so much ballast. Mr. Ross suggests that the number be reduced to thirty. Possibly the only reason he is not satisfied with twenty was because such a move would be too sudden and drastic a change, and would not be accepted.

The greatest obstacle in the way of reducing the number of members in the legislature would appear to be the legislature itself. The legislature has the power to pass an act that would reduce the number of government and reduce the number of members to thirty, as suggested under the Ross plan, but for members to vote themselves out of a job is almost an impossibility.

The trend of governments today, however, is toward economy. A smaller legislative assembly would operate more economically and more efficiently than the one we now have, and perhaps the government may deem it wise to adopt some measures of modified reform.

Premier Brownlee has outlined a plan for re-organizing the municipal districts. There is a fertile field for reform in the provincial government.

Farmers in this district can consider themselves fortunate in one respect. They had good weather for threshing and their crop, small though it was, has been taken off the field and sold or safely stored away. In some parts of the province the late harvest and unfavorable threshing weather are causing the farmers great concern.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE RESULTS

The optimistic supporters of the trade arrangements between Great Britain and Canada developed by the imperial conference claim that \$16,000,000 worth of Canadian trade now in the hands of the United States will be diverted to Great Britain. Opponents say that so much thing will happen.

Julius Klein, the United States trade expert, says that possibly \$25,000,000 trade will be effected. He mentions that Canadians are Americans in many respects. They follow United States fashions, do business in a manner similar to the business men of the United States, and cannot be easily won over by the British.

And I repeat, there is a large element of truth in what Mr. Klein says, unless the Canadian change their ways and the British start themselves in selling their goods to Canada, there is liable to be disappointments.

From a western Canadian standpoint we believe that Canada should have free trade with Great Britain. Such a move would have real results in the acceleration of trade between the two countries and the United States would have an exceedingly difficult time in meeting the British competition. We are of the opinion that the reductions in the tariffs on British imports were really too meagre. Only too many Britons think the same thing and are immensely disappointed over the result of what they thought would be a real move towards trade development between Canada and the Mother Country.

News of the Week

CALGARY TO NEED TRANSIENTS FOR WEEK

CALGARY, Nov. 1.—While they clamored outside the city hall, transient workers are being "bought" by the city. Ald. Jack Russell's plan by city council Monday afternoon. The order for meal and bed tickets for seven days applies immediately. Governments, competing winter camp arrangements will be asked to relinquish the city.

LONDON FLOUR HITS GAT CANADA'S GRAIN

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The freshest prairie flour that has ever been landed in Britain. This was the proud boast of the Messrs. R. S. Daples, when their ship steamer, Penarth, landed at the Royal Victoria dock in London last month. The Penarth had carried grain from Churchill in just over a fortnight and her cargo had been growing on the prairies of Canada just a few days before it was loaded. London authorities recognized the record of the enterprise in docking the ship at the Victoria dock three weeks after it had bagged flour in London just three weeks after it had been waving in the fields, and there was considerable celebration.

FIVE POWERS SEEKING NEW AVENUES

TOWARD PEACE AND SECURITY
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Five world powers, Great Britain, France, Russia, United States, and Japan, were breaking their truce toward new alignments in this city. C. Emmett, manager of the Manitoba Motor League, attended. "We have forwarded a resolution to the Dominion government for early completion of the highway," Mr. Emmett said. "We are especially interested in the stretch between Kenora and Fort William, which once finished will provide motorists with an all-Canadian route from Vancouver to Halifax, with a water gap between Fort William and Sault Ste. Marie filling in."

COMPLETION OF ALL CANADA ROAD ROUTE

CALGARY, Oct. 29.—Trans-Canada highway, its progress of construction and best methods of furthering its completion, were discussed at the fourth annual conference of the Canadian Automobile Association in this city. C. Emmett, manager of the Manitoba Motor League, attended. "We have forwarded a resolution to the Dominion government for early completion of the highway," Mr. Emmett said. "We are especially interested in the stretch between Kenora and Fort William, which once finished will provide motorists with an all-Canadian route from Vancouver to Halifax, with a water gap between Fort William and Sault Ste. Marie filling in."

U. P. A. NOMINEE WINS CAMROSE SEAT

EDMONTON, Oct. 28.—C. A. Manning, U.P.A. candidate in the provincial election held at Camrose on October 25, was declared elected at Camrose tonight when Mrs. Anna Kehoe, returning officer, completed the counting of the returns from the 49 polls. Mr. Manning was elected by a majority of 400 over Sirert M. Westwick, the Liberal candidate.

THE REAL STANDSTILL IN RAILROADS

THE real standstill in the railroad industry was recorded in the 1904 votes given P. P. Layton, the Conservative candidate, who finished third in the election on October 25. In 1904, the voters who chose the first, second, and third, received only 395 of Layton's second choice, and Westwick was given 465 of the Tory second choice, there was apparently 284 voters who "plumped" for the Conservative candidate.

STRESSERS NEED FOR REDUCED ACRAGE

LONDON, Oct. 28.—World wheat prices will recover once an international trade agreement is reached, and that new markets can be opened for consumption, or when acreage is reduced in all great exporting countries. Such is the view in trade and finance circles in London today in response to a recent crop report recorded in Winnipeg and Chicago. Those closely in touch in this country with the wheat situation believe that altogether to much when has been grown of late years, and in proof of his opinion cite the fact that the four European wheat countries now produce two billion bushels, against one and a half billion bushels before the war.

Furthermore, Europe itself, which formerly produced half of the world's needs, has now regained most of its former output. Such increased production can have only one result, fall in values, and this has been intensified by tariffs and other restrictions, and by hold-back of supplies, thus constituting abnormal interference with supply and demand.

U. P. A. STILL AFTER WHEAT BONUS

CALGARY, Oct. 29.—Seeking a united western front in urging a bonus on the 1932 wheat crop, executives of the United Farmers of Alberta, in session here, are co-operation throughout the west on the issue, and made further demands on Prime Minister Bennett. It was suggested that if the treasury could not bear the cost the bonus be financed by lease Dominion lands.

The meeting opened Thursday. Friday afternoon the executive continued for more than two hours with Premier J. E. Brownlee on the wheat bonus and the question of farm debt.

"We take the stand," said Norman F. Priestly, vice president, "that a bonus should be paid this year and that unprecedented low prices necessitate a bonus. We apply for a bonus grant this year either on a needed acreage or bushels basis, preferably the former, and are suggesting that if the treasury cannot stand the expense, that the bonus be financed by an issue of Dominion notes."

SAYS CANADIAN FARMER NOT AIDED

BY IMPERIAL PARLEY
DAUPHIN, Man. Nov. 1.—The Imperial conference failed to bring any relief to the Canadian farmer, W. J. Ward, president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, declared in his presidential address, before the annual convention which opened here Tuesday. "The only class in Canada which may benefit from the conference," said Mr. Ward, "is the manufacturing. A preferential tariff on Canadian goods in the British market may have but one effect, and that is to start a vicious circle of falling prices on the world markets with no compensating factors whatsoever, as a study of the tariff schedule of the Canadian tariff, against export goods, our customs tariffs are really higher in the aggregate today than they were before the conference took place."

THIRTY SEATS FOR ALBERTA

(Continued from page 1)

1. Resolutions to be elected by the members, etc.

2. The head of the government is chosen by persons elected to govern.

3. Unnecessary by-elections are eliminated.

4. Removes the selection of a premier from a party caucus or caucus, usually representing a minority of the people.

5. Places the responsibility for the government directly on the members, etc.

6. A secret single transferable vote system to be used in selecting the premier.

7. Ensures an election on the first ballot.

8. Prevents "jockeying" for favor in the cabinet.

9. Is simple, direct, and each member has an opportunity to indicate his choice.

10. The cabinet to consist of six members, including the premier.

11. Reduces the cost of government.

12. Six is ample in our province.

13. The cabinet to be appointed by the premier.

14. He being held responsible for the executive functions, should be permitted his choice within the limits set.

15. To give him greater control of his cabinet.

16. Should result in greater harmony in the cabinet with resulting greater efficiency.

17. The cabinet, including the premier, to be composed of one member from each constituency.

18. Answers all questions being considered from a provincial viewpoint.

19. Inaugurates the knowledge, by a representative from each constituency, of all governmental decisions.

20. An assembly to have a life of not less than four years, and not more than six years, except in cases of emergency.

21. Removes, to some extent, the possibility of a government calling an election at a "favorable" moment.

22. Removes the possibility of too frequent elections.

23. Reduces the cost of elections.

24. Greater opportunity for the establishment and sympathetic trial of a policy.

25. The members of the Legislature assembly may hold an election for premier only once per annum.

26. This is not intended to suggest that they shall or will hold one annually.

27. It takes the place of the present "want of confidence" motion.

28. Protects the premier from repeated attacks and votes.

29. The Legislative Assembly to meet annually and adjourn, subject to call to a further meeting of the same session within six months.

30. Insures that only one seasonal industry shall be paid per annum.

31. With a reduced membership, adjourned meetings are more practicable and much less costly in members' time.

32. This provision is necessary if there is a "deadlock" in committee on an urgent matter.

33. To have a government official act as speaker of the house.

34. Reduced cost.

35. Does not disfranchise a representative as our present system does.

36. Should be more efficient—appeal to the house would still be possible as at present.

37. The administration of all departments to be by a committee of the assembly, acting through the minister of each department.

38. The government and the members are thus forced to co-operate.

39. The experience of six members will assist in decisions.

40. Party lines are usually forgotten in committee.

41. Each committee to consist of

42. Each committee to consist of

43. Each committee to consist of

44. Each committee to consist of

45. Each committee to consist of

46. Each committee to consist of

47. Each committee to consist of

48. Each committee to consist of

six members (including the minister); one from each constituency. Every problem will thus be reviewed and considered by a representative of each constituency. They are all responsible to the people.

16. Condition of each section will be brought to light, on each question, and a more constructive policy and program could be evolved.

17. Questions resulting in a "tie" in the committee are automatically referred to the Legislature.

18. If any question is sufficiently contentious as to result in an equal division in committee, it warrants the attention of all the members.

19. Should prevent the "domination" of a committee by a minority and the minister.

20. Committees should meet monthly.

21. Members are kept "up to date" on government activities.

22. The cabinet members are kept in close touch with current opinion in the province.

23. Prevents undue delay in proceeding with its undertaking.

24. Government for the people by all the elected representatives.

EMBARGO ON CATTLE LIFTED

British Government Removes Restrictions on Canadian Cattle.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The House of Commons moved tonight without division to remove the existing embargo against importation of Canadian cattle to the United Kingdom.

The house decided by a majority of 100 to lift the embargo after passing the most quoted clause of the Ottawa agreement July 30 to 65.

Malcolm MacDonald, son of the prime minister and under-secretary for the dominions, explained there was no further need to exclude Canadian cattle from the market on the ground it might be diseased.

He said also the period of detention of cattle at the Canadian port of shipment would be one day instead of the customary three days.

As the length of the voyage was sufficient to allow time for development of disease should it occur.

Manitoba imports more honey bees than any other province, the experience of apiculturists indicating that it is profitable to obtain new bees each spring from a more southerly climate.

Unreserved Auction Sale

Instructed by the Northern Trust Co., Administrators for the Estate of the late James Fullerton, I will sell by public auction absolutely without reserve, at the farm, 2½ miles south of Patricia

— on —

Monday, Nov. 7th

8 head Work Horses, 13 Chickens

FARM IMPLEMENTS

6 bottom seed plow; two 14 inch sulky plows; walking plow; binder; mower; 2 hay racks; wagons; disc plow; disc harrow; sleigh; garden cultivator; steel drums; ewers; doubletrees; harness; saddle; tools, etc.

A quantity of ALFALFA SEED, OATS, WHEAT, CHOP.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

TERMS CASH No reserve.

A. Layzell

AUCTIONEER

Phone 913035, Calgary

The sale lasts only three days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 5, 6, and 7.

If you can't get to town to make your purchases, make your selections from the poster and send us the money for the amount. Your order will be filled promptly.

STILES, The Druggist

England's average per capita annual income is about \$300. Canadian telephone users can now obtain connections with more than 80 per cent of the world's telephone lines being one of the latest services to be interconnected by wire-line.

Looking Better

The dairy industry in western Canada is on the up-turn. Prices have improved considerably during the past few months, and indications point to a further improvement.

Are you read 70 increase your cream output and take advantage of these improved conditions?

We can help you get the most from your cream by giving you good service, market prices, and accurate weight and grade.

W. A. BRODIE, Manager

BASSANO CREAMERY

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STILES, The Druggist

The Wheat Situation

As Outlined by L. D. Nesbitt, Publicity Commissioner for the Alberta Wheat Pool

The deliveries of wheat on the part of farmers in western Canada this fall witnesses one of the most rapid primary movements in the history of the west and has caused an exceedingly sharp increase in the Canadian visible supply and a very pessimistic market. Up to the present, with nearly three months of the crop year gone, close to half of the 1932 marketable surplus of wheat in western Canada has been delivered. During the first ten weeks of this crop year approximately 165,000,000 bushels were marketed as compared with marketings of a little over 30,000,000 bushels during the same period last year. In the month of September about 11 million bushels of wheat were marketed, constituting one of the heaviest delivery months in history. Canadian visible supply showed stocks in all positions on October 14 of 236 million bushels, compared with 142 million bushels at the same date last year.

On October 17th it was apparent that most of the Manitoba wheat crop was delivered. In Saskatchewan on the same date about half of the total volume was marketed, and in Alberta about one-third. Undoubtedly the peak-load of deliveries has been passed, but the export business, which has been fairly good, has been able to make comparatively little impression in the large visible supply.

Export clearances of Canadian wheat from August 1st to October 17th have totalled approximately 60 million bushels out of 70 million bushels shipped from North America, and out of 11 million bushels total world shipments. It is thus obvious that Canada is exporting an unusually high percentage of the world trade in wheat. At the same time this movement is not sufficiently large to relieve the extraordinarily heavy movement of country deliveries.

The world wheat market is under the influence of large stocks with a prospective supply slightly greater than last year. The carry-over from the 1931 crop as at July 1, in Canada, the United States, Argentina, and Australia, together with quantities of wheat stored and United Kingdom port stocks, amounted to 669 million bushels. This is the largest carry-over ever recorded in these positions.

The total 1932 wheat production now reported in 35 countries in the Northern Hemisphere, excluding Russia and China, is 3,144,383,000 bushels, or 76,184,000 bushels larger than last year. In 26 European countries outside of Russia, the total is placed at 1,609,235,000 or 176,186,000 greater than last year.

In the southern hemisphere, Australia and Argentina crops are not made as yet and the critical period still lies ahead. Australian conditions have been good and a 200 million bushel crop may be harvested. This is about the same as last year. In the Argentine crop conditions are fairly good. But the unusually severe locust invasion is still a menace and the period of greatest danger is still ahead. Last year Argentina crop totalled 228 million bushels and quite likely will be as large this year.

In spite of the very large crop raised in Europe this year, Mr. Broomhall, the British authority, estimates that the European requirements of imported wheat will amount to 564 million bushels as compared with actual takings of 582 million bushels during the 1931-32 season. He also estimates that countries outside of Europe will take 290 million bushels this year, or 13 million bushels more than last year. This gives an estimated international trade of 704 million bushels for 1932-33 compared with actual international trade of 659 million bushels last crop year. This would necessitate average weekly shipments from August 1, 1932, to July 31, 1933, of 191 million bushels. For the first 13 weeks the average has been a little over 10 million bushels weekly, so that in order to reach the total of Broomhall's estimate, shipments for the balance of the crop year must run at 141 million bushels weekly.

As mentioned previously the export market has been largely in the hands of Canada during the early part of the crop year which commenced August 1. From that date to October 17, shipments of wheat from the various exporting countries were:

	1932-33	1931-32
North America	70,000,000	65,000,000
Argentina	8,000,000	10,000,000
Australia	15,000,000	20,000,000
Russia	8,000,000	40,000,000
Other countries	10,000,000	35,000,000
Total	113,000,000	170,000,000

Analysis of these shipments show that Argentina, Australia, Russia, and the Danubian countries have

not been severe competitors in the wheat market, shipping but 42,000,000 bushels this year, while they shipped 107 million last year for the same period. It is quite possible that Canada will continue to occupy a predominant place in the wheat exporting trade until the end of the calendar year when the southern hemisphere crop are available. Unfortunately this does not indicate anything encouraging in the way of prices unless severe damage occurs in the southern hemisphere or some other circumstance in the wheat world indicates a lessened prospective supply.

The strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the weakening of the British pound and against the exchange in both Australia and the Argentine is also having an important effect and will give the South Hemisphere countries an advantage over Canada in the disposal of their new crop.

At the commencement of the crop year the Canadian carry-over was 130,484,000 bushels. The new crop is estimated for all of Canada at 677,100,000, giving a total of supplies available at 807,584,000. Subtracting from that the domestic requirements 190 million bushels and exports of 80 million bushels, leaves the total for export and carryover at 407,584,000.

Indications are that the area seeded in the United States' winter wheat will be very little less than that sown last year, or possibly a slight decrease from 1927 when 41,247,000 acres were seeded, but it is not about 40,000,000 acres less than the area sown last year. If the above-mentioned and the yield of the average production should be around 210 million bushels which, with a spring wheat yield of 275 million bushels would make a total of 785 million bushels for the United States next year. This would leave 10 million bushels surplus over 775 million bushels, which is about 200 million bushels in excess of what may be considered as a normal carry-over. Of course any serious damage to U. S. winter wheat crop will effectively change the situation not only in that country but throughout the world.

In reviewing the current situation Mr. Broomhall, the British grain statistician, comments as follows: "A feature of the international situation is, the remarkable manner in which events of a very diverse character and in widely separated countries have jointly worked to throw nearly the whole international trade on the Canadian market at the foot of the Dominion, supplies following a most successful harvest."

The attempt to force up prices of commodities in the Indian sub-continent, the failure of supplies from that quarter, poor crops eliminated Danubian competition, and quite likely poor or moderate crops have made Russia's competition almost negligible; good crops in Germany have induced that country to export substantial amounts of sown wheat and replace the supply by importing Canadian wheat; and finally, China has bought in Canada because the Australian supply is running short.

This lack of selling competition, it is pointed out, has brought expressions of surprise that Canadian markets should find it impossible to lift prices, but Mr. Broomhall shows that there are two sides to the matter, for though the demand is big and very broad yet against the buying power of the world is the heavy stock, and the marketings of new wheat which ran as high as 6 million bushels per day. It is pointed out that the world reserves have increased substantially since 1929, and in fact have been steadily accumulating since 1925. The increase year after year in stocks, says Mr. Broomhall, can be seen in the fact that the quantities harvested yearly are not all being consumed in the season, and it is well known that stocks have been an increasing burden on the markets. In the present season the total supply, actual and prospective, available for consuming, exceeds the probable requirements by such an ample margin that it is quite safe to predict that all will not be sold to consumers before new harvests are obtained in Europe and North America.

There is no doubt, says Mr. Broomhall, that Canada's crop and cheap offers are controlling the international market at the present time and will probably continue to do so until prices are obtained in Argentina and Australia, but millers are buying very cautiously, for they are probably convinced that though United States holders are slow to raise prices, yet there would be, almost certainly, an avalanche of selling if any big advance in prices should occur on this side. The wheat is certainly there, and there can be no doubt it will be sold immediately there is a favorable opportunity to conclude. In regard to prices, Mr. Broomhall is of the opinion that the principal factors that will affect world price movements in the next few months will be the degree of progress of Canadian exports, crop progress in the southern hemisphere; the volume of Russian exports; and the course of business and business sentiment.

Fertilizing salts brought up from below during stormy weather at sea are necessary to the growth of fish foods, according to a noted scientist.

Gold has been profitably extracted from ore yielding less than one dollar a ton.

Every state and territory of the United States except Nevada has a national guard or militia.

LITTLE GIANTS with a PUNCH



Want Ads.

TWO CENTS A WORD

Your message in the "Want Ad" column is seen by every reader of the paper. It "gets over."

"Want Ads" cost two cents a word. Minimum charge 25 cents. Half price for second or third insertion.

EXAMPLE 1. Your ad has 10 words: 1st insertion 25 cents; each additional insertion 15 cents.

EXAMPLE 2. Your ad has 22 words: 1st insertion 45 cents; each additional insertion 25 cents.

Write out your ad, count the number of words in it, multiply by two, and that gives you the cost of your ad. Count figures, groups of figures, or groups of initials as one word.

If your ad totals up to a cost of 32 cents, the price is 30 cents; if it totals to 33 cents, the price is 35 cents, etc.

Our "Want Ad" column always appears on the back page of the paper. Send cash or money order. We will accept "Want Ads" up till 7:30 p.m. Wednesday for publication the same week.

**FOR SALE
FOR RENT
SWAP
WANTED
LOST
FOUND**

Little Ads that get big results

Watch the "Want Ad" column

GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA 4% LOAN—1932

The Minister of Finance offers for public subscription

\$80,000,000

Dominion of Canada 4% Bonds

Bearing interest from 15th October, 1932, and offered in two maturities, as follows:

\$25,000,000—3 YEAR 4% BONDS, DUE 15th OCTOBER, 1935

\$55,000,000—20 YEAR 4% BONDS, DUE 15th OCTOBER, 1952

Subject to redemption at par and interest on or after 15th October, 1947.

Principal payable without charge, in lawful money of Canada, at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada at Ottawa or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, Saint John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable half-yearly, 15th April and 15th October, in lawful money of Canada, without charge, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Denominations:

3 YEAR BONDS, \$1,000

20 YEAR BONDS, \$500 and \$1,000

The proceeds of this Loan will be used to retire \$34,449,950 of bonds maturing 1st November, 1932, and to provide for the general purposes of the Government and the Canadian National Railways.

The Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The amount of this issue is \$80,000,000. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot or reject the whole or any part of subscriptions received, provided such allotments do not increase the principal amount of the issue by more than \$25,000,000.

Applications will not be valid on forms other than those printed by the King's Printer.

**3 Year Bonds, 99.20 and interest, yielding to maturity 4.28%
ISSUE PRICE: 20 Year Bonds, 93.45 and interest, yielding to maturity 4.50%**

Payment to be made in full at time of application or in the case of the 3-year bonds, on allotment.

Subscriptions lists will open on 31st October, 1932, and will close on or before 16th November, 1932, with or without notice, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance. Subscriptions will be received by any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and by recognized dealers from whom official application forms may be obtained.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Ottawa, 31st October, 1932

Nude Cult Suggests Many Innovations

But What Excuse Would Ladies Offer Who Now Say They Haven't A Thing to Wear?

Gandhi did it, except for a safety pin. The Doukhobors have done it. Now the Merriks, Frances and Mason are out with a book called "Nudism Comes to Canada". It's all around us! Pretty soon it will be seeping its way across the international bridge. This morning we came down town without any socks on. That's an audacious beginning. What's a poor nude-paper man to do?

Enterprising bookstores where the teachings of the nudism cult are disseminated, we are told, are now equipped with undressing rooms.

You go in with your winter clothes on. You ask for your copy of "How to Disrobe In Ten Easy Steps". Unless You Shoeless Breaks; or "Nature Was Never Like This," master the few simple instructions, told the young lady behind the counter to burn up your clothes, you're going for a walk, and emerge like cupid.

This is just a take-off, of course. Still, there is much to be said for the movement which has swept Germany as "Nakultur," taken France by storm as "Nudisme," and which is bound to get us sooner or later, anyway, unless the fulfillment of election promises is just around the corner.

Unaccustomed as we are to public peeping, it would be a great relief not to have to worry about your pants being shiny, or your vest covered with rhubarb stains, or your shirt hanging out, or your petticoat showing. Of course, your neighbor would have to look at it the same way. It wouldn't do for just a few of us brave, pioneering spirits to cut off restraint and enthusiasm, and here, so to speak, the brute.

The movement hereabouts, at least, would have to be sponsored by some important organization. The Rotary Club, perhaps, or the Doukhobor Club, or maybe the Economy Committee would remain intact and try its hand at something that could not prove to be more calous protecting than cutting salaries.

Might we suggest that the Rotary Club experiment with nudism at its next luncheon? In the privacy of its own dining room, of course. It wouldn't do to rush things. But if Rotarians got accustomed to hatching and being servicable in pure naturalism, as Senator Lacasse would say, in no time we could be "as is" would become second nature. One might almost say, back to second nature.

In time every night would be Saturday night. Nudism would become automatic. We'd be a bunch, as it were, of diorbits.

On second thought, however, may be we'd better stay the way we are. A disciple of the cult could never duck undesirable invitations by means of the handy excuse, "I would, my dear, but I haven't a thing to wear."

And for that matter, it would put strip poker absolutely on the bum. We'll clothes now.—Exchange.

Soil Moisture The Limiting Factor In Grain Yields

(Experimental Farms Note)

Experiments on soil moisture, conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., have revealed some surprising facts on the vital importance in the production of grain. Grain seeded in many sections of the prairie rarely receives sufficient moisture to promote a normal growth. The prospect of heavy yield, is frequently spoiled by spells of dry weather as the season advances.

Grain crops can use water, during their growth, at a surprisingly rapid rate and in considerable volume. During the past season at Swift Current a crop of wheat used a total of eighteen and a half inches of water. Right in the middle of this came in the form of rain during the growing period and the balance was present as available water in the soil. The rate of use of water by the crop was at first quite slow; for the first two weeks after emergence it averaged the equivalent of six-hundredths of an inch of rain daily. This rate rapidly increased with growth and reached a maximum of forty-eight-hundredths of an inch daily during the week commencing June 15. In this week the crop used water equivalent to forty-three per cent of the total rainfall. After July 15 the rate of use of water fell off rapidly and at harvest was again only six-hundredths of an inch daily.

The foregoing is an example of a crop produced under almost ideal

conditions. Much less favorable conditions existed for a crop seeded on land closely resembling summer-fallow in the field. This crop received the same amount of rainfall but only the equivalent of three and one-half inches of water was available in the soil. Until June 15 both crops used water at the same rate. From this date the growth was noticeably different. An examination of soil moisture conditions showed that in the seven day period from June 15 to 22 the crop on summer-fallow had used forty-eight per cent of its total moisture reserve, while by June 22 only a very small quantity remained.

Wheat crops, when subject to deficient moisture conditions, pass through so-called critical periods when the absence of sufficient moisture definitely depresses the yield of grain. In the cases quoted the first crop was at no time subjected to any critical period. The second crop, corresponding to that seeded on summer-fallow under field conditions, was undoubtedly severely injured during the week ending June 22. At this time, with no rain and depleted soil moisture, it was impossible for the plants to receive sufficient moisture to function normally. Although heavy rains occurred early in July these failed to offset the injury previously sustained.



NOTHING SERIOUS!

The lives of thousands of Canadian children have been lost because parents have thought that measles is "nothing serious," and that "it is better to let it now and be done with it."

We all know that practically everyone has measles sometime during his life. The disease is very common and, as obviously nearly everyone recovers from an attack, it is apt to be looked upon more as a nuisance than anything else.

A small percentage of all who contract measles do not recover. However, the number of cases is so great that hundreds of deaths in Canada each year, from measles are represented in this small percentage.

Measles is always serious because of the number of deaths which occur, and because it causes permanent damage to the bodies of some of those who recover. The younger the child, the more likely it is that the disease will prove fatal.

When recovering from measles, the body is less able to withstand the attack of the germs of other diseases. The result of this lack of resistance is that pneumonia often develops during convalescence, and is not infrequently followed by tuberculosis.

There are certain practical applications of this knowledge which all parents should understand. The

first is that every effort should be made to keep the young child away from existing cases of measles. A child should never come in contact with other children who have measles or who are suspected of having the disease.

Nine-tenths of all deaths from measles occur during the first five years of life. After five years of age the child is much less likely to suffer from a severe attack. He must be kept isolated, no matter how well he may seem to be, until the doctor allows him to get up. Getting up too soon is the usual way in which the child catches cold; then pneumonia may follow.

The child who has measles is suffering from an acute infection. It is a serious condition for the child and it should be treated as such. He should be isolated so that he will not spread the disease, and he himself should be under medical care. The attack itself may appear to be mild, but unless proper care is given, the results may be serious. No one can tell, so the only safe way is to give proper care to every case.

If your young child has been exposed to measles, ask your doctor at once about protecting him through the use of convalescent serum or adult whole blood.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

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DO IT NOW

ENTRANCE must be made on or before Jan. 31, 1933. EXHIBIT FARMERS must be in the hands of the Secretary at Regina, on or before March 1, 1933.

Chairman National Committee HON. ROBERT WEIR Minister of Agriculture Sask. Canada	Chairman Executive and Finance Committee HON. W. C. BUCKLE Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan
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WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW

is popularly supposed not to hurt you. But it may cost you money... it may cause you inconvenience... it may tarnish the shimmering surface of happy living... In short—when all's said and done—what you don't know will often HURT badly.

When is ignorance bliss? When is wisdom folly? Surely not in this swift-moving commercial world of ours... When yesterday might as well be marked "B. C." and tomorrow is pushing impatiently to prove today is passe. Now is the time for everyone to be informed... to know what is going on—not merely in the political, social, and athletic world—but in the business and commercial world as well.

Your newspaper tells you what you ought to know... NEWS. Not simply local news... but shopping and manufacturing news. It tells you—through its advertising—what is the very latest and best. From its pages you learn where to shop and what to look for. Its advertisers are the backbone of national and local business. Their message to you is important knowledge that will save you money... make life easier... give additional happiness to you and your family.

It will hurt you not to know their message.

Perfect ingredients and perfect care in brewing contribute to the excellence of Alberta beers.

As Brewery agents we deliver orders to your home.

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"ROCK"

by FELIX RIESENBERG

TWILIGHT INSTALLMENT

"Will you wait for me?" his eager tones were tender. "Will you—sweetheart?"

Their eyes met, swimmingly, she whispered, "Yes." Rantoul was forgotten, his plans and structure tumbled and re-formed.

They drove home in a taxi, gliding quickly through dark enveloping streets. John helped her to the door, and Van Horn, who had entered a minute earlier, called to him.

"Come in, John, said I once you Josephine!" he called, but his word had disappeared in the upper hall. "What's up, John? Nothing wrong, I hope?" He looked at the young man quizzically.

"Josephine has promised to marry me." The words sounded surreal, almost as if he were uttering something satirical.

"Marry you?" Gilbert Van Horn steadied himself at a new post. "The devil you say! Come here, John." He gripped him by the hand. His eyes glinted, he turned away. "Here, Jais!" to the butler hovering in the hall, "some Chianti, please! We'll have to drink to this. By God! By God! Kelly will like this, he will. I was afraid Rantoul had the inner trunk too old, John—too old," he added, smiling and shaking his head. Gilbert Van Horn looked old, tired, as he led the way to the library. It had been a long pull. "You'll need a ring. Ring her, boy, ring her!" he advised. Juice filled the glasses. "Here's good luck! Josephine and you." They stood and drank the



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If you are in need of building or carpenter work of any kind,
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wise in solemn silence.

"Thank you, Gil," John said simply.

"How are you doing? Money, I mean?" the other man spoke with the ease of long friendship.

"I've enough," John answered.

"The talk of money seemed fatal to John. He was feeling let down from his period of exaltation; he wanted to get away, wanted to think.

"Good night, John! I won't come down." Van Horn held out his hand. He was waiting for the other to think. "Don't worry about money," he called. "Josephine will have enough. It's a partnership you know."

He waved his hand as John left, to walk upwinds under the stars, up through the southern part of the park, where he and Becka had started and on, up to the flat opposite the shaft site. The more John walked the less certain he was of what might happen next.

Rantoul, on learning of Josephine's sudden engagement, found urgent business calling him abroad. He had not found time to interest in the matter, but he bore no ill-will; he was still her friend and never failed to ask after John. Postcards came to her from distant places. Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, Manila. Apparently he was going around the world. A package word or two, a mere allusion, sometimes a picture of some lone pilgrim, gave her the feeling of a deeper message. Then, after some months, there was the long silence that might mean his return via the Pacific. Josephine found herself wondering when he would return. She did not show these cards to John. He was blissfully unaware of these romantic memories on the part of Josephine.

Meanwhile John's ability to earn the respect of his men by his use of his fists had earned him promotion. He had been placed in charge of Section One, the toughest job on the aqueduct.

Gerrit Rantoul returned from his tour. He arrived at the beginning of the season. All of fashionable New York that is, the New York capable of paying attention to the leader in the city. He was finer, more considerate, more quietly correct, more distinctive than ever. If Josephine had imagined him the least bit difficult, the least bit aggrieved, her fears were entirely removed on his return. Even Gilbert Van Horn was glad to see him. Rantoul was returning at an opportune time for Josephine.

When John Breen had appeared with his face bandaged, Josephine shuddered a bit at the explanation. "I lifted a bum under the jaw." "Perhaps it was anything but accidental," he said. Then too, it was that Josephine found it more difficult to pit her charms against the insistence of the tunnel. John kept talking about an impossible Mr. Wild, evidently an uncouth and unromantic person. Night after night he never slept, he could not rest in his rooms, and when Josephine did see him his eyes were heavy with weariness, his lips brilliant with the gloss of tunnel smoke.

For some months past a change had come over Josephine. She resented the growing place the tunnel was taking in the mind of her betrothed. Even gentle Marie Baah-kirtseff would not have tolerated such lapses of devotion and piety as this sensitive, high-strung girl.

Even with the money she some day would have, on the death of Van Horn, life with John Breen might be more or less of a struggle. He would insist on working, would probably want to go to dreadful places, the Andes, or the Sahara desert; just what to do there she did not know, but young engineers took their wives to outlandish countries. Rantoul told her of such things, quite casually, of course. She would have to give as well as take.

Josephine found more occasion to find fault with John after his promotion. His heavy responsibilities as second engineer kept him framer and framer in the grip of the tunnel. He was on the job hour after hour, day and night, and slept with a telephone at his bedside. He was compelled, time and again, to break engagements, to hurry from her bedside. He felt treacherous and ill at ease when away from the tunnel.

"How long will this tunnel job keep going?" Van Horn asked one evening. He and John were in the library smoking for an hour when John forced himself to spare from the work, having had to phone Josephine

that he could not accompany her to the Waterloos lecture on "Art, Life's Real Reward."

"I've already gone with Gerrit Rantoul."

"A year will see the mine work done, the tunnel bored through and the lining poured. We are in the most thrilling stage now!" John panted.

"I've been watching you and Josephine," Van Horn continued slowly. "That's difficult, John, you know what I mean. Women demand a lot, I know, John, I know." The older man looked kindly at the young engineer. "This work is making you, but women don't see such things, not all of them, at least. Put away your body what it is, the schools have helped your mind, but this work, with its damnable demands, is forming character. God, boy, I envy you the fight!" Van Horn was tense; "but you have still another thing to do, and that is to get and keep your woman—your wife. It means a lot to me, John, more than you know. I wish today could be set for your marriage; say next June."

"I'm ready, Gil," John laughed and looked away.

"Josephine can get her trousseau in Paris. I've promised her that. I'll speak to her, a run across will do us harm, winter in the south of France, and back here early in the spring. How about that, John?"

"Things may be easier for me by that time, Gil," John ventured. "A winter of uninterrupted work. He by that time, he would master the work, get the shaft and tunnel men who counted, the hard, true men who worked with him on the job. He in his life had been expected to have such slavish veneration for human beings as he had for the men of the great rock pressure tunnel crawling beneath the unknown people of the city."

"By the way," John remarked as he was about to go, "Josephine is coming down to the job some night next week. I've asked Rantoul to bring her down. You've seen the thing. I thought Rantoul might try to see her. He got as late first appointment. I'll never forget that."

"Good boy, it's something that will open her eyes. She'll see the whole work, John; good luck to you."

And the thick Josephine came to be the thick of a big tunnel section.

Rantoul's gray cushioned limousine drew up at the entrance to the shaft opening. Josephine Lambert, on the arm of Rantoul, walked gingerly toward the shaft. Her Women were crowded about the head-house; weeping, waiting women. Children were crying. She knew the tunnel was a terrible place for her. It was horrible, a thing had gone wrong. Rantoul held her arm, and led her toward the office of the section engineer. Josephine trembled. "You are the best," said Rantoul after the desk in the deserted office, brilliant with the clearness of lights and the drafting table. "Something wrong below. I'll see." He was superbly calm.

"John! I hope he's not hurt." She clung to Rantoul's arm. "Yes! Yes! Tell me soon. Go—," she cried. "Don't go!" She was shuddering—white. But he had slipped through the door.

Her frightened eyes took in the fittings of the little office. The great reeked of labor, and the tidiness of working men. A garlie smell from the locker room camped a sense of common, uncouth things, as the smiths the great of damp candle sputtered while hastily filling tunnel lamps. And without, just beyond her sight, she heard the clank of the hoist's struggle rising from the shaft. The screams of women came to her, for the mangled bodies of men were being hoisted out. Why did Rantoul stay so long? Was John killed. Why had she come? Questions crowded upon her. She was dizzy, nauseated. The vile garlic odor was overpowering. She shuddered, slaking breathless, in John's chair.

Presently Rantoul returned. "John is all right," he announced curtly. His eyes reflected a hint of things below. "I saw him at the shaft, head; he was down again. Some poor fellows were killed—an explosion—God! what a hole!" Rantoul lit a cork-tipped cigarette, lit the gold one with a click. Suddenly he realized that Josephine was ill. He helped her to a rest, supported her to the open air. "We

THE RED CROSS MAKES APPEAL

A province-wide appeal for Red Cross will be launched in Alberta during the week of November 14, as announced by Dr. Egbert, president of the society.

The provincial executive have decided this year that only a straight appeal for Red Cross could be made and that the relief which the society is called upon to give will be dealt through their own services, being limited to cases of sickness only, especially amongst children, and to service in the schools through the Junior Red Cross.

The Junior Red Cross Children's Hospital has during the past year been extended to accommodate 50 beds to supply the urgent need occasioned by conditions prevailing throughout the province. The appeal will be made especially on behalf of the hospital, and such cases of urgent need and sickness in outlying districts as cannot receive relief from the government.

The work of the Red Cross in all its relief cases will be carried on in close co-operation with government officials so as to avoid overlapping.

The president, Dr. Egbert, in announcing the appeal, states that few people realize that the tremendous amount of work which has been done by the Red Cross during the past year with the funds put at its disposal through the emergency appeal. In relation to relief this year, however, it is felt that by limiting the scope of relief work to deal with the type of cases that are not being covered through other sources, especially the needs of the sick and of school children, the Red Cross will be functioning more adequately within its own limits, emergency clothing relief being left entirely in the hands of the government.

The appeal in the cities will take place during the week of November 14 and in the country districts during the week of Nov. 21. The latter date for rural districts has been decided upon owing to delay in threshing operations and to afford ample time for rural organization.

The objective of the appeal is \$5,000. All funds raised will be sent within the province and local branches of the society will retain all of the monies raised sufficient to supply their own needs and when the balance will be forwarded to the provincial office for the work of outlying districts.

FIRST FRONT

Pale and glowering
Troll fields appeared
Where I stood listening
As sunrise neared.

Muscle made a round of
A far crow calling.
Tender was the sound of
The leaf falling.

Glittered every brier there
And each warped rail
Lore a bluish fire there,
Silver-pale.

Spent with summer growing
The tangled grasses
Trembled in their flowing
As a stream passes.

They might make an end of
This first frost frost;
Beauty made a friend of
Is never lost.

No I cared and listened
At the sun up-stole,
Till my eyes glinted
Like the white world of Troll.

—T. Morris Longstreth in Christian Science Monitor.

Curiosity

"No, sir," said the clerk, "I can't give you a room. The hotel is full. It is to give you a half or a private dining room. There's a screen across it, and a lady has the other half, but I reckon she won't bother you." Thirty minutes later he ran into the lobby, wild-eyed and pale.

"Here," he yelled to the clerk, "that woman is dead!"

"I know it," said the clerk, "but how did you find out?"

Drastic Measures Needed
Her husband being slightly indisposed, the young wife tried to take his patient's temperature, and in a state of great excitement scribbled this note to her doctor.

"Dear Doctor: Please come at once. My husband's temperature is at 136 degrees."

The physician replied: "Don't be alarmed. The case is beyond my skill. Send for the fire engine."

GROCERIES

Specials for Saturday and Monday
November 5th and 7th

SUGAR	20 lb. sack \$1.10
FLOUR: Ogilvie's Buffalo brand	50 lbs. \$1.75; 40 lbs. . . . 60c
24M: Steinberg or Longhorne's	per tin 40c
MIXED JAM, 4 lb. tin	per tin 35c
CAROLINE SOAP: same as Lifebuoy only larger bars	
Big 4 COFFEE: vacuum pack, reg. 10c	4 for 25c
TEA: Tower brand	1 lb. pkg. 25c
POPPING CORN: bulk	special, 2 lbs. for 24c
RAISINS: seedling or seedless, fresh	per lb. 15c
CURRIANTS: any flavor	per lb. 15c; MIXED PEEL, per lb. 25c
EXTRACTS: any flavor	4 oz. bottle 25c; 2 oz. bottle 15c
SWEETENED WALNUTS	per lb. 25c; ALMONDS, per lb. . . 47c
APPLES: large 50 lb. boxes, different variety	per box \$1.50

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STOVE WOOD and COAL always on hand

Free Delivery Phone No. 7 for your needs.
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"I Gotta Order More Robin Hood Flour"

At this time of year flour bins are as bare as this youngster. It is time to lay in a supply of good, dependable Robin Hood flour.

Most women now know that the reason Robin Hood flour is so CLEAN and PURE is because the wheat is scrubbed and scoured in mammoth wheat washers before milling. Many, however, have asked this question: "Why is it I get bigger loaves and more of them from a bag of Robin Hood? Here is one of the reasons:

When the wheat berry is ground in milling, dust and bran are present. Between your thumb and finger this fibre feels like that from a carpet sweeper. If left in the flour, it becomes a deadweight to the dough. Robin Hood Mills removes this fibre with an intricate system of silk sieves, some of them as fine as 125 meshes to the inch. Only the pure granules of flour pass through the sieves. . . . the dust and fibre is taken off and used for hog feed.

Dust and fibre present in CHEAP, poorly milled flour retard the action of yeast in the dough, result in small, flat loaves, heavy in texture and unappetizing in flavor. Robin Hood flour naturally goes farther in baking because it consists only of CLEAN, PURE flour granules—no dust, no fibre. When mixed in the dough, it responds to yeast gases readily and the bread rises high in the pans, producing more loaves of better bread.

Robin Hood flour protects your health and your pocket book. It is both safe and economical.

STUDY THIS PICTURE—THEN THINK

The difference in cost between CLEAN, PURE Robin Hood flour, and CHEAP, poorly milled flour is only 1c PER DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR.

Tell Your Dealer You Want

Robin Hood FLOUR
CLEAN—PURE
MAKES MORE LOAVES OF BETTER BREAD



